EUROPE.

Special Report of the Garibaldian March for Rome.

A "MASS MEETING" IN FLORENCE.

The Pope's Encyclical on His Enemies in "Piedmont" and Russia.

Italian Circular on the Sitnation.

ENGLISH OPINION OF DISTABLE'S SPEECH.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, Captain Judkins, on the 3d of November, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing our European files and correspondence, in detail of our cable despaiches, to her day of departure from England.

tion in England and on the Continent.

The letters from Florence show that the leading lew of Lalian dnance indicated by the state of the Paris and London markets, and express great conficountry to bring the revenue to a point to prevent any ipion is based on the assumption that the revolulonary party can be suppressed in their efforts to bring

On the 30th of October the Twenty-ninth French rog ient of the line entered Rome, and was stiently and openly hostile manifestation. All the French troops arrived at Civita Vecchia have disembarked. A proclaation to the Romans was issued by General Failly. The proclamation says: - "The Emperor Napoleon sends the Pontifical throne against the attacks of bands of

sha to Crete has proved a total failure, the insurgents manding union with Greece. Fresh Turkish troops e said to have been sent to Crete, all the Egyptia oops having left, and frequent encounters are taking

ting of the shareholders of the English and merican Bank in London the resolution previously

company it was stated that the total loss sustained by the company from 1882 to June last, in American our A deputation of Venezuelan bondholders had an inter-

the deputation Lord Stanley said that what they de his country would guarantee British subjects against This being a matter of importance, he could not act without the collective decision of the Cabinet.

A further discussion on Fenianism took place at the council of the English Reform League, raised by a letter tions of the League, and by communications from Mesers Beales and Langley. Some only of the speakers modified their previous opinions. Mr. Hughes, M. P., has withdrawn from the League.

A mounted policeman was shot, November 2, in a lonely place near the metropolitan district beyond Highgate, London, His attention was drawn to a match being struck close to a haystack. He dismounted and found two men, one of whom had a portmanteau. After some parieying he said he must take them into custody; ot. of the men then fired a pictol at the constable, which severely wounded him in the hand and he became insensible. The men escaped. The policeman was in a very precarious state.

Telegrams from Bombay, India, of the 14th of Octo-

The cholers, which has been severe in many up country stations, has almost disappeared. Cholera of a virulent type has broken out in Teheran. The Chief Commissioner of Burman has gone to Mandalay to conclude a commercial treaty with the Ring of Ava. At a chapter of the Star of India held at Simia on the 3d, the Rajan Gobbeer Chund, of Madowas, was installed a Knight Commander, with the usual ceremony.

The trial at Mauchester of the Fenian prisoners, Wil-

fiam O'Meara Alten, Michael Larkin, William Gould, Thomas Maguire and Edward Shore, who were indicted for the murder of Charles Brett, on the 18th of September, was concluded on the let instant. The jury were absent about an hour and twenty minutes, and on returning gave a verdict of guilty Regainst all five prisoners, who were sensenced to be hanged.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR FOR ROME.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Demonstrations at Florence-The New Italian Ministry-The Committee of Insurrection-Route to Terai-The Town and the Gart-baldians-General Fabrizi-Latest News

from the Front.

Headquarters of General Farrier,
Terri, Oct. 25, 1867. There was a demonstration at Florence yesterlay, in front of the Coamber of Deputies, in favor of Garibaldi and against the intervention of France. A demonstration is what Americans would call a mass meeting. Haif a dozen popular speakers—among them a woman—addressed the assemblage in brisf and stirring speeches, none lasting over five minutes, and their good effect may be seen place last night. During the evening a rumor was circuit has not been confirmed and is contradicted here. The new Ministry, formed under General Menebres, is regarded here as inimical to the revolution. The himistor of the Interior especially is known to be steadfastly

went to describe to you how recruits are sent from Florence to the front. At Florence the insurrectionists have a regularly organized committee to stimulate unteering and forward the men. This committee advertise for contributions; its place of meeting is well exists with the full cousent of the government. Its rooms are at 21 Pizzni Santa Maria Novella Nuova, on the first floor, and although not so elegant as the O'Mahony Fenish headquarters in Union square used to be, are yet very handsome and spacious. The directors nepiracies always seem to fancy splendid apart-Outside, there are a few recruits slouchelection. There are a few men w alking about, smoking

who might answer for a fiar-baidsan Thurlow Weed or Dean R chmond. There are the men who come in took-less reprofound, but when interrogated have no news, and the other men who come in greedy for news and russ of again as soon as they have anything that will beer repetition. On the whole, there is considerante bussle, but not much real business. To strangers the quicais are mo t pointe, and even kind, and what work

Faistini, in an out-of-the way sort of cours. He is a tail, eiderly gentleman, with gray hair, an iron-gray beard and musiacite, and a very excellent head and face, expressive of strong will and great caution. At his quarters something like military discipline is maintained, but the general is not dressed in uniform. There are guards at the door; uniformed aides-de-camp are lounging about, and despatches are constantly received and sent off. I have neglected to mention that none of the Garibaldians on the streets are armed, and no weapons are to be seen about the General's quarters. He has charge more particularly of the commissariat department, but practically the whole direction of the invasion in this vicinity is in his hands and those of the committee which he has formed. The government professes to be totally blind to his movements; but none are so blind as they who do not wish to see. If the King really desired to end the invasion, he could do so by a few simple orders to his troops here. As it is, things go on very well General Fabrizi hopes that the railway will be open as far as Coresi in a few days, and in the meanwhile the recruits have to get to Garbaldi as best they can, some on foot, some by veituras. No news has been received from Garibaldi to-day. The letest accounts locate him within four miles of Rome, expecting the Papal Zouaves to come out and meet him.

than Narul, and nobody comes here exdirect railway communication with Fiorence and with General Fabrizi's headquarters at Terni, the government could scarcely permit it at this crisis.

hills that surround it. Located in full view of the way station, it is really severat miles distant, up a steep and winding road, which a few men could hold against a thousand. From its

tant, up a steep and winding road, which a few men could hold against a thousand. From its magnificent situation, it overlooks a most lovely valley, with orchards of cherries and olives, calitiva of ileida and cuarming little lakes. Yet it is, like all Italian towns, so durly and so cucomfortable, that between being here and committing suicide the latter fate would be preferable to any sensible man. All the taverns and boarding houses here are full now, not with Garibaidians, but with officers of the regular army, the Friyscound regiment being on duty here, garrisoning the town and guarding the fronter. The latter duty they perform with vigorous melliciency, for the Garibaidians arrive at the station, in full view of the garrison, and then march sally away for Coresi and Rome, without any bindrance whitever.

This morn the a special train arrived here from Terni with one hundred and fifty Garbaidian volunteers, each one with a musket in his hands and a paper of cartridges in his pocket. More than one haif of the company were boys; but that is nothing, for the regular Italian army is larely made up of boys also. It was a curious sight to watch the Garibaidians as they filed past. Most of them had no haveracks, no blankets, nothing but the single suit they were and the guns they carried. Once in a white came a careful man with a small valle. Now and then there was a gray haved veteran, the best recruit of all flow were all of them very thoughtless and very happy, singing and laughing and tripping along, having had no hard marching yet and no drill. I examined their muskets and found them very old, condemned weapons, some warranded not to explode, others seer to burst at the first discharge. The boys were picking at the locks with hairping blowing into the vents and suragging their shoulders in despire over such weapons; but one of them cheerily and happily remarked, "Ecco! these must do till the Pope gives us better," and there was a general nursh. As an insurrectionary centre, all the importance of Narai has bee

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Plus the Ninth on the Revolution-The Ene-mies of the Church in "Piedmont" and Russia.

Roses, Oct. 26, 1867. The Encyclical letter, recently addressed by the Pope to "All the Primate Patriarche, Arobbishops and Bishops of the Catholic world being in grace and communion with the Holy Apostolic Seo," has just appeared here.

Vesseauls Bestunes—Hall and our apostolic blessing.
Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will see and deeply deplore with us the detestable abuminations which now chiefly desolate unbappy lialy. As for us, we most humbly adore the impene-trable judgment of God, who has been pleased that we should live at this sorrowful period when, by acts of a few men, and notably of those who govern and direct public affairs in most unbappy Italy, the venerable commandments of God and the laws of the Holy Church are utterly despised, and implety uplifts its head unpunished and triumphs. Hence all the iniquities, all the evils and all the injuries we behold with the utmost grief of our soul. Hence these numerous arrays of men, who walk in iniquity, serving under the bauner of Satan, upon whose forehead is written "falsehood," and who, called by the name of rebels and turning their mouths against Heaven, blaspheme God, sully and contenn every sacredathing, and, treading under root all divine and human rights, only breathe carnage, like rapacious woives. These are they who shed blood, lose their souls by most serious scandals, and sock most unjustly to profit by their own malice, carrying off by violence other men's goods, afflicting the weak and the poor, ining favor for reward to the impious while they refuse of their hearts shamefully glutting themselves with all evil passions, to the very great prejudice of civil society

of bt. Peter, the centre of truth and Catholic unity. then with all their zoal, to furnish them with arms and city. But let all these men tremble, although placed upon the highest step and in the most elevated post of

of an interaction and cross these latfor towards a most fatal schism—a decree, lastly, which violates and tramples under foot the right natural, in itself, referring to matters affecting fatits and couscience. Add to all this that the Catholic Academy of Warsaw has been destroyed and that the bishoprics of Cheim and B. (Bettern diocesi Rubheroum) are equally threatened with deporable ruin.

The most deplorable point is that there has been found a priest named Wajcictle, a man of doubtful faith, who, in despute of all ecclesiastical penalities and cousares and without fearing the terrible judgment of God, has not heattaited to accept from that same civil power the government and charge of this last diocese, and air-ady to make several ordinations contrary to ecclesiastical discipline and favoring a most fatal schism. And all these calamities and sorrows which have burst upon the Church and upon ourseives, as there is no one save our Lord God alone who sustains the contest in our favor, we earnestly call upon you, venerable bretures, in the name of your love and zeal for Catholic interest, and in the name of your profound plety towards us, to unite your most fervent prayers with ours, to beseech and to supplicate God unceasintly, with all your clergy and your faithul people, that, mindful of His eternal mercy. He may turn His indignation from us and cause us and His Church to escape this deluge of evils; that He may send the ald and protection of His almighty power to the children of that Church, who in all countries, but especially in Italy, in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland are now a prey toos many stacks and are afflicted by so many sorrowed triais; that he may preserve and strength in them more and more in the profession of the Catholic faith and its saving doctrine; that He will confound the impicus scheme at the enemies of the Church, and, issly that He will atthick and are now a prey toos many stacks and are afflicted by so many sorrowed triais; that he may preserve and strength in them more

communicated, shall assist devouty in the prayers during these three days, and who shall pray to God, in accordance with our desire, for the present needs of the Church.

To the faithful who, contrite at least in heart, shall have done the works prescribed upon one or other of the alorsand days, we grant, following the habitual forms of the Church, an indulgance of seven years and seven torty day periods for the penitences of any sort they may have incurred.

All these indulgances, remissions of sins and penitence or grant in the Lord to the souls of the faithful in Christ, who, united with God in charity, have departed this life, application being made to them thereof through representatives, and this notwithstanding any opposition to the contrary.

Finally, rest assured nothing can be more agreeable to us than sagerly to profit by the present opportunity of attesting and confirming the extreme good will with which we pray for you to God. As its strongest proof receive the apostolic blessing we bestom with all the warmth of our heart upon yourselves, wenerable brethreu, and all the faithful eccles assures and laily confided to the vigliance of each one among you.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, this 17th Octaber, 1867, in the twenty-second year of our positionate.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALO. The News of the Crossing of the Italian Troops-Silence of the Official Organ-Great Military Activity-The Attitude of Frussin-Garibaldian and Italian Demonstrations-The Close of the Exhibition-The Emperor

After waiting in vain for five days for any reliable news from Italy, we yesterday morning received the report of the fact that the troops of Victor Emanuel had crossed over into the Pontifical territory. Various were the sensations created in Paris by this news. Is view of the probable complications which would be greatly increased by this set the Bourse tumbled. The cierical party was indignant, the democrate rather joyous, while the optimists of all parties professed to believe that the last more was only another scene in a comedy which has been playing, and that it had been made in accord-

ande with an understanding with Fraues.
It would indeed scarcely seem possible that after the itself.

By this race of lost mon, venerable brethren, we are at present surrounded. These men, animated by an altogether diabolical spirit, desire to hoist the standard of falsebood even in our beneficent sity, mear the chair Paris, and it is evident now that the King has acted vide for their awa safety.

Circumstances rendered an act of this character necessary.

The imperial government cannot but be aware that the September Convention was concluded especially with a view to replace the Holy See in the usual position of all other principalities, which should themselves now vide for their awa safety.

because he could not do otherwise with any hope of

ment sent off a protest to Florence against the act of the Italian troops. One looks in vain through the col-umns of the discreet Moniteur this morning for any inment. It further states that the Minister of War, Marshal Neil, and the Minister of oreign affairs were closeted together a long while at St Cloud yesterday. The Constitutionnel of this morning takes pains to deny the latter statement, and assorts that the Pairie's article has no official character

France. In Paris more troops and military stores are

doubtiese de no litue confusion and loss attending the removal of the goods. All those not taken away by the 30th of November are to be removed to the public stores and kept at the risk and cost of the owner, and in not removed from there by the 30th of June next to be sold, and the preceded devoted to the charities of Paris. The removed from there by the 30th of June next to be sold, and the preceded devoted to the charities of Paris. For as the goods of American exhibitors are concerned the responsibility and control of the United States Commissioner ceases with the close of the Exhibition. I learn that many of the American exhibitors who returned to the United States after the daribution of prizes have as yet made no arrangements whatever for the removal of their goods.

With the exception of the keepers of hotels and lodeing houses, the Parisans generally will be glad that the Exhibition is over. To the people of Paris generally it has been a bore and a nuisance, raising the prices of everything, rendering a residence here uncomfortable, making concumen and workmen and servants cangenaf and insolent. The shopkeopers, as a whole, complain that they have made nothing by it, that people who came to see the Exhibition did not come to make purchases, and that not they but only the hotels and lodeing nouses have profited by it.

Unless the police interfers to prevent it, it is understood that there will be a decided Italian demonstration to morrow in Paris. To-morrow is the jour des morts—the day on which the Parisans visit the graves of the friends whom they have lost during the year and renew the laining immorticite upon those of an older date. Temorrow it is said that the tomb of Daniel Manin, the italians resident in Paris, but by thousands of Frenchm on partisans of Italian, they are and renew the laining immorticite upon those of an older date. Temorrow it is said that the tomb of Daniel Manin, the resolutionary bands."

The Emperor of Austria has consented to remain until the 4th of November, and goes on S

THE ITALIAN CIRCULAR.

A telegram from Florence of the 1st of November re-ports General Metabrea has addressed the following circular to the Italian diplomatic agents abroad, dated 30th October:--General Menabrea to the King's Represen

A telegram from Florence of the 1st of November reports Goneral Menabrea has addressed the following circular to the Insina diplomatic agents abroad, dated 30th October:—

The September Convention, in stipulating on the one hand the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops, imposed at the same time upon Italy obligations which are very heavy and very difficult of fulfilment. We, however, accepted them, with the sincere and absolute desire to use every effort to secure their being observed. Contrary to the laws, and notwithstanding the retterated declarations of the government, several bands have audiced in penetrating into the provinces of the Pontifical states by Indiag the watenfulness of the troopgraphical configuration of the line which it was necessary to guard, and taking into account the rigul of every citizen to travel without hindrance, one may conceive that it was an accolute impossibility for the Corps of Observation successfully to prevent such occurrences. The difficulties of the matter did not certainly escape the penetration and perspleacity of the high contracting Powers when they signed the convention. It will be remambered that the term fixed or the execution of this arrangement was precisely established at a time when a conclusion might have taken place between the Hoty See and Italy, or at least a module therefor in the first hope has been deceived—not indeed because the government of the King on tited aught when could have been arrived at between adjoining governments which we report has now taken place. The Kong covernment of the strain which we report has now taken place. The government of the Rop for, in a document published in the Moniteur, declars that the intervention of the French troops had no edject of my hostile character towards itsy, and that the imperial government did not intend by any mans to rease an occupation the entire gravity of which it fully estimated.

The Kong's covernment cannot but be aware that the September Convention was concipted especially w

Loois Napoleon bore arms for Italy's sake he was in the ranks of 'be revolution sits, and his aim was the subversion of the Pope's temporal power. On that occasion he addressed a letter to the Pope, Gregory XVI., which may be worth reproducing here:

Most Holy Farher—Baron de Stoiling, who brought me a letter to Terni from my uncle Prince Jörome de Montfort, will inform your Holiness of the true state of affairs here. He told me that your Holiness had been pained to learn that we are here in the midst of those who have revolted against the temporal power of the cours of Rome. I take the liberty to write a word to your Holiness, to lay bare my heart berore jou. and address you in language to which you are not accustomed, for I am sure that the real state of affairs is concealed from you. Since I have been in the midst of the revolted States I have been able to ascertain the spirit which animates every heart. All wish for laws and a national representation; they wish to be on a level with the other nations of Europe—with the spirit of the age.

Anarchy has been feared, but it will not appear, because everybody, even to the humblest arisan, is well persuaded that men can no more be happy under the reign of anarchy than under, that of despotam and oppression. If all the Sovereign Pontins had been animated with the evangelical aptrit which, I have been assured, would have guided your Holiness had you been elected in tranquit times, the popple, less oppressed, less suffering, would not perhaps have joined those enlightened persons who for a long time past have looked with envious eyes on France and England. Before the proclamation of Cardinal Hornetti more moderation was shown than at present, and, aithough the same ideas prevail from Bologaa to Otricole before that proclamation them was more coolness in the towns of Umbria than at present. Now they are exasperated.

Reigfon is everywhere respected; the priests, and even the monks, have nothing to fear, and everything goes on with order, caimness and good Taith. No r

ment.

The kindness of your Holiness for my family induces me to warn you, and I can assure you on my honor that the organized force; which are advancing on Rome are inventible. The chiefs and the soldiers are very smalled, but they are far from wishing to do anything dishonorable. I shall be too happy if your Holiness should dega for reply to ma.

homor that the organized forces which are advancing on Rome are invincible. The chiefs and the soldiers are very excited, but they are far from wishing to do anything dishenorable. I shall be too happy if your Holiness pould dega to reply to me.

It is very bold in me who am nobody to dare to write to your Holiness, but I hope to be able to be useful to you. There appears to be a very decided determination to effect a separation of the temporal from the printed pener. But your Holiness is beloved and the general better is that you would be ready to remain at Roma, with all your riches, your Swiss Guards and the Vatican, and to allow a provisional powersment to be formed for temporal affairs.

I speak the truth, I swear it, and I besseeh your Holiness to believe that I have no ambitious views. My heart cannot remain insensible at the signt of the pouple and of the prisoners who have come out of Civita Casteliana, who are everywhere embraced and covered with tears of joy. Unfortunate men! Several of them have nearly deed from joy, so weak are they, and so ill treated have they been; but that was not under your Holiness Poutfacts.

Nothing more remains for me but to assure your Holiness that all my efforts are directed to wards a good object. I am not sware what reports have been made to your Holiness, but I can mane you tout I have heard aiment all the young men, even those the least moderate, my that if Gregory XVI. remounces the temporal power thay will adore him, and would themselves become the firmest supports of a religion purified by a great Pope and which has see house the temporal power they will adore him, and would themselves become the Arenir National attracts the following from that constitutional of December 3, 1867.—

M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte sends on the following from the Constitutional of December 3, 1867.—

M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte sends on the following from the constitution of December 3, 1867.—

M. Louis napoleon to decare that, white ready to support all proper messes for effectualing

DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

What the People Think of the Chancelle

Principles and Policy.

[From the London Times, Oct. 31.]

Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook a work of considerable difficulty, and ach a success not only respectable. In the range and versatility of his powers, ook to persuade twelve hundred Socioumen in the Reform act has very good measure on the succession.

of course; to say that it was the prod

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN WAR.

March of the English Advance Brigade for Abyesinta.

Bombay, India, advices of October 14 contain the fol-

lowing:

The advance brigade of the Abyminian field force,
under Colonel Flield, of the Tenth native infantry, tetts
Bombay for Massowah on the 7th instant. Her Majesty's steamably Totilitie is to assist in lauding the troops
and steres.

chartered for transport service by the Bembay govern-ment.

The Scinde brigade of the Abyminian force will leave Kurra-hee about October 26.

Eighteen hundred mules have been bought in the Punjaub for service in Abyminia. Colonel D. W. Stewart, of the Bengal staff carps, has been appointed to command the Bengal brigade of the Abyminian expedition, with the rank of brigadier gen-eral.

TROUBLE NEAR LYNCHRURG.—Yesterday morning a warrant was tasued by Justice George M. Bruce, on compinint of Bernard Brooks, a selected man of this centry, for the apprehension of Josob Joses and Jacob Johnson, negroes, who are charged with conspiring with others, is appears that some two weeks since, Mrs. Dr. NcAsinster, who resides some six or avera mines from the city, naving heard that the blacks were accustomed to held secret meetings near hor husband's readence, adopted the resolve of discovering what object brought them together. She succeeded in approaching their conclave close enough one night to overhear them arow their designs of murdering several parties against whom they chershed grudges. On Friday night Mrs. McAllister again endeavored to poseen herself of their plans. She found that several dogs were put on guard about the house in which they were holding their meeting. She quieted the noise of these animate by giving them something to eat, and again approached close shough to overhear what was transpiring. They were induling in the most outraseous and frenzied language, stating that they intended to most Dr. McAllister and others whose names were mentioned, and to hang Bereard Brooks with a graph view, as shooting was too good for him.

Brooks' offence consets in his being a convervative calored man. The accused were ordered to be constituted to just, and a further investigation of the constitute of pitt, and a further investigation of the constitute of the first plants.

The Atsemants Gross.—The remarkable visits to the house of Mr. John S. Moos, near Scotterille, are said going on. Sunday night the powerful tipht ao frequently seen flooded the passage of the house, and was subsequently seen flooded the passage of the house, and was subsequently seen flooded the passage of the house, and was subsequently seen for the seen flooded the passage of the house inghing up the night. The house has been going on now for four mouths. The house has been going on now for the leat two mouths they have averaged saveral times a week. Mr. Moon's house has been guarded now for the house fight in the mysterious strangors, who enter the house right in the midst of the circle of pickes. The parties (it is supposed there are three of them) carry false keys, and open caudeous and indoors. They have also a shrill whisting which has been repeatedly heard; and they have a very remarkable lamiers, which is fitten spans.